

ADEPT
Legal Commentaries

March 2002

Parliament Activity Review 4-8 March, 2002

March 11, 2002

In this time period the Parliament took a stance on the latest events related to the political crisis the society is undergoing. Thus, during its March 7 session at issues was the reformation of the "Teleradio-Moldova" State Company.

Legislative acts adopted in the final reading

- I. Parliament Resolution on establishing a Special Commission to elaborate the concept of "Teleradio-Moldova" State Company reformation.

ADEPT comment: It was stated during the debates of the draft resolution that it had nothing to do with the strike of the Company employees. Considering that during a live show on March 4, the President pointed the need to reform "Teleradio-Moldova" State Company and promised that this would happen as soon as possible and that his promise was immediately followed by the Parliament initiative, one could conclude that Presidency and Parliament synchronized their actions. Commission membership is as follows:

Chairman: Vladimir DRAGOMIR - Chair of the Parliament Commission for Culture, Science, Education, Youth and Mass Media.

Secretary: Vitalie TABUNSCIC - Consultant for the above Commission

Members:

- Ion BERLINSCHII - Director of the Tineretul Moldovei newspaper;
- Anatol DUBROVSKI - Councilor on culture at the Presidency of the Republic of Moldova;
- Ion GONTA - Editor-in-chief Moldova Suverana governmental newspaper;
- Boris MARIAN - Director of Moldpres Press Agency, former Editor of Moldova Suverana;
- Ion MIHAILO - Chairman of the Audiovisual Coordinating Council, former Director of the Mir Company office in the Republic of Moldova;
- Valeriu SAHARNEANU - Chairman of the Journalist Union of the Republic of Moldova;
- Ilie TELESKO - Program Director at the National Radio.

Within two months the Commission has to study the international practice in the field of audiovisual and submit to Parliament a draft Concept on reforming the "Teleradio-Moldova" State Company. The Commission shall design a favorable environment for the public TV, which would meet the interests of all Republic of Moldova citizens, all social strata, as well as observe and promote the principles of publicity, objectivity and pluralism.

Note: Noteworthy, although the issue was raised by the Company employees, none of them was included in the Special Commission. One may conclude that it would be the representatives of state bodies and press (some of the Commission members previously worked or continue to work in this field) who will decide on the reformation of the "Teleradio-Moldova" State Company.

The Parliament previously examined this issue and several draft laws were developed in this respect, one of them was rejected by the XIV legislature Parliament, another one by the incumbent Parliament during its 2001 spring session.

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- II. The Parliament rejected the Law on modification and completion of the Law on Audiovisual that it adopted on November 2, 2001.

ADEPT comment: The modifications and completions envisage two new types of licensees, i.e. for relaying and for access. Under the modifications, domestic and foreign companies relaying TV and Radio programs in Moldova would have to get a license and pay a set fee.

President of the Republic of Moldova refused to promulgate the above law, on the grounds that relay may not be legally regulated. According to the President the definition of *broadcasting license - permission given by*

entitled bodies legalizing the right to broadcast audiovisual programs, encompasses the other two definitions as well.

Another argument of the President refers to the danger of decomposing mixed and domestic radio-visual institutions into relaying institutions unable to produce their own programs. The enforcement of the law may also have repercussions on domestic audiovisual institutions, which already have long term agreements with their foreign partners.

After considering the arguments brought by the President, the Parliament agreed with his objections and rejected the draft, especially as the entire Law on Audiovisual needs revising. The provisions of the Law on Audiovisual will continue to regulate the field.

III. Parliament Resolution on conducting parliamentary hearings on the water resources of the Republic of Moldova

ADEPT comment: The Parliament supported the initiative of Parliament Commission on Agriculture and Processing Industry to organize hearings on the said issue on April 15-16, 2002. In this respect, the membership of the Organizational Committee was approved as well as the draft agenda of the hearings.

Legislative acts adopted in the first (not final) reading

I. Draft law on financial-economic recovery of the "Fabrica de vin Cojusna" winery.

ADEPT comment: Under the draft law Creditors' Council is obliged to conclude a Memorandum with the winery on freezing its 12 million MDL debt (taxes and internal loans). Also the draft provides for canceling the winery's 6 million MDL debt to the state budget, as well as penalties due to the state social security fund.

The Government explained the need of passing the law with the disastrous financial situation of the winery, generated by the 1998 financial crisis when the sales decreased by 10%. Although modernized thanks to loans from foreign financial institutions, the winery has stopped the production.

Despite the poor economic performance, under the draft law 90% of the stock will still be in the state property.

II. Draft law on modification and completion of the Law on Petrol Products Market.

ADEPT comment: The Parliament is simultaneously examining two draft laws, each of them having different goals:

1. The first draft submitted by Braghis Alliance envisages a new system of tracing petrol product imports, by using registered markers in the automated state register. The register is to be used at the customs based on a procedure established by the Government.

This would be another control mechanism in tracing petrol imports, aimed at decreasing smuggling.

2. The second one, submitted by the Communist majority, eliminates several modifications operated earlier on. Under those provisions petrol importers had to hold securities stocks and pay a tax for the upkeep of the National Agency for Energy Regulation. In addition the draft eliminates the interdiction under which only the importers are allowed to wholesale trade of petrol products.

The ground for such modification was to bring the law in accordance with other normative acts and abolish additional taxes importers had to pay to National Agency.

The examination and adoption of the Law on Petrol Products was tiresome, which is an indicator that at stake are high interests of companies operating illegally on the market and which wouldn't give up too easy. The adoption of the law at the end of 2001 was regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the incumbent government as it was seen as an obstacle too smuggling and evasion from tax payment. It is known for a fact that the great majority of companies involved in petrol business are not paying taxes, fact proven by concluding figures.

Furthermore, the President of the Republic of Moldova, Prime Minister as well as other important actors pointed that the adoption of the Law on Petrol Products contributed to a decrease in smuggling and increase in the levied taxes. Protest rallies held by the auto importers of petrol generated a lot of debates. Government accused the protestors of illegal actions and desire to have undeclared profits (as was the situation before the adoption of the law).

Now the Communist majority in Parliament, accused several times of suppressing economic liberalism, interference in the market economy, centralization and monopolization of economy, is trying to take a totally different approach. It intends to exclude provisions favoring the state interests and bring back to market companies, which it previously blamed of smuggling and illegal business.

It seems that recent protest rallies are not the only cause of such a major transformation, rather some "strategic" long-term interests are at stake, namely big monopolists will face a more tough environment, they would have to fight dumping prices and smuggle of the small petrol importers and traders. It is a quite interesting strategy, though hopefully something would come up and impede its implementation.

III. Draft law on completing the Customs Code.

ADEPT comment: The draft vests the Government with the right to establish the term for temporary use of the equipment for the production of goods for export, which is brought into the country for a period of more than three years. Thus the draft supports domestic producers who cannot purchase efficient equipment, but could contract it for a temporary use in the country. In such a manner production will increase and quality goods will be exported from Moldova.

IV. Draft law on canceling the historic debts of the Carabinier Department to the state budge.

ADEPT comment: Under the draft, Carabineer Department of the Ministry of Interior will be exempted from paying the balance due to the VAT tax worth 500,000 MDL. The VAT tax is to be paid for the profit received by the Department for the guard services provided to the farmers in 1999-2000.

Parliament Activity Review 11-15 March, 2002

March 18, 2002

On March 15, a group of young people protested in front of the Parliament against authorities' intention to lift the parliamentary immunity of PPCD deputies. The session of the Judicial Commission of the Parliament, supposed to rule in this respect, was adjourned until the flaws pointed by PPCD deputies would be eliminated. Several problems arise with regard to the double position of Vlad Cubreacov - deputy in the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova and deputy in the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly. Not even the Chair of the Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Policy could elucidate the situation, as it is a very complicated one and without precedent.

There are a series of laws and resolutions of special interest, which we shall give a due consideration.

I. Law on Ratification of the Convention on money laundry, tracing and confiscation illegal income

ADEPT comment: The Convention signed in Strasbourg in 1990, provides a series of principles and procedures to be applied by the Council of Europe Member States. It is worth mentioning several of them:

1. Terminology - definitions of „income derived from infractions”; of "goods and tools" employed for committing the offence; and of the "confiscation" methods, etc.
2. Measures to be taken at the national level: confiscation measures; investigation and provisional measures; special investigation techniques and jurisdiction; legal appeal; and fighting money laundry;
3. International cooperation: principles of cooperation; assistance in investigation; disclosing information; enforcing provisional measures of confiscation; actual coercion; refusing or postponing cooperation (grounds for refusal, partial or conditional acceptance of cooperative agreement); notification and observing the rights of the third parties; recognition of foreign rulings; legalization.
4. 4. Request of cooperation: content, faults, concurrence of claims; obligation of motivation and information; restricted use; confidentiality, expenses, damages and interests, etc.

The major goal of the Convention is to prevent and fight the legalization of illegally obtained financial resources, namely "money laundering". Noteworthy, at the end of 2001 the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova passed the Law no. 633-XV on Preventing and Fighting Money Laundering as well as a series of amendments to the Law on Financial Institutions, aimed to stop illegal financial and economic activities. Under Article 11 of the said law, legal and control bodies of the Republic of Moldova shall cooperate with their counterparts in other countries in preventing, tracing, and investigating money laundering as well as in confiscating and transmitting illegal money based on the legislation of the Republic of Moldova, international conventions and cooperative agreements ratified by the Republic of Moldova.

By ratifying the Convention, Moldova made the first step towards ensuring international cooperation in fighting crime.

II. Parliament Resolution approving the Regulation on allotting, administering and spending funds for viniculture development

ADEPT comment: The Regulation establishes the procedure for enforcing the provisions of the Law on State Budget for 2002 pertaining to the establishment of a fund for viticulture development and its administration. The fund shall be formed by transferring 15% of the excises on alcohol products up to a 13,5 million quota.

The fund shall be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Processing Industry, which will also oversee the spending of funds together with the Ministry of Finance.

The funds will be used to partially compensate the expenses previously incurred by companies for planting winery. To benefit from compensations, the said companies will have to conclude trilateral contracts with decentralized bodies of the Ministry of Agriculture and with a viniculture processing venture operating on the soil where the business operates. If the winery was planted by a processing venture, than the contract should be

bilateral. In addition, the regulation specifies the documents to be presented by the companies in order to receive financial aid from the viniculture development fund.

III. Law on modification and completion of the Law on Administrative Offence

ADEPT comment: A new article was added to the Code on Administrative Offence providing new administrative sanctions ranging from 10 to 100 minimal salaries for the failure to observe the legislation on sale in the market. Especially, will be sanctioned the failure to observe the provisions on quality control of the merchandise, failure to timely undergo a medical examination, allowing the sale of uncontrolled merchandise or by unauthorized persons (entrepreneurs or natural entities operating based on a license).

IV. Resolution on establishing a working group to define the Code of Labor

ADEPT comment: In 1994 a program for implementing the Concept of Judiciary and Legal Reform was approved. In this respect, later on working groups were formed to develop the draft Codes of the Republic of Moldova and submit them for Parliament examination.

The elaboration process was stopped for several years due to the lack of remuneration to the specialists involved. Later on, funds were allotted and in 1997 - 1998 several draft Codes were completed, including the Code of Labor. Although it was submitted to Parliament and was approved in the first reading in 1999, the Code hasn't been defined so far.

A series of legal and socio-political events have happened since the Code was drafted. Consequently the Code includes provisions of the international law on working relations and social security of the employees, employer - employee relations, employee - trade union relations, trade unions - employers - Government relations, etc.

The Parliament formed the working group including experts of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, University professors, experts from the two trade union federations of the Republic of Moldova, which will have to define the draft Code of Labor within two months and submit it for the Parliament examination.

V. The I and II Chapter of the Civil Code of the Republic of Moldova

ADEPT comment: Recent efforts in defining the new Civil Code could be explained by the fact that the adoption of the Code is one of the most important conditions set forth by the international financial institutions for resuming crediting Republic of Moldova.

Of course it is practically impossible to adopt an act of such a complexity on such a short notice, as the IMF is demanding, but we should bear in mind that Moldova has tried to adopt a new Civil Code for 6 years. The Parliament will strive to meet the engagements it has undertaken. Still, there is no guarantee that international organizations will resume crediting Moldova upon the adoption of the Code, that is why we might end with no credits, but with a complex law adopted in a hurry and with a lot of flaws.

VI. Law on financial-economic recovery of the "Fabrica de vin Cojusna" winery and the Law on Canceling the Historic Debts of the Carabinier Department of the Ministry of Interior to the state budget

For further details on the law please see [ADEPT legislative commentary of March 4-8, 2002](#).

Parliament Activity Review 18-22 March, 2002

March 25, 2002

On March 20, one year passed since the first session of the XV legislature Parliament and of the Communist governing. Immediately after the parliamentary elections, at the time he was elected the President of the Republic of Moldova, the Communist Party leader stated that he would be open to cooperation with all political and social players of the country, and would be the President of "all the people", not merely of his voters. One year later, the President of the Republic of Moldova launched the idea of a Social Pact.

President's meetings with the representatives of the civil society overshadowed Parliament's activity. During the week the Parliament continued to examine important normative acts, which we shall consider below.

Legislative acts adopted in the final reading

I. Law on modification and completion of the Law on Petroleum Market

ADEPT comment: We have previously [presented the law](#). As predicted, significant changes have occurred:

- On the one hand, representatives of the "Braghis Alliance" faction, known for their open support to economy liberalization and state's non-interference in economy, proffered a draft law setting additional regulations and restrictions for entrepreneurs active on the petroleum market;
- On the other, representatives of the majority faction, always blamed for abusive administrative control over economy, proffered another draft law excluding the restriction on binding security stocks and on importers' exclusive right to petroleum en gross sale.

Experts claim that Communists operated the amendments so as to keep the promise made to the petroleum importers and traders, who at the end of 2001 staged protest rallies against the adoption and enforcement of the law by the Government. At that time authorities accused the traders and importers of smuggling.

At the same time, big petroleum importers and traders might be dissatisfied with the operated amendments, as they were the ones who lobbied the law in the first place so as to secure protection against unloyal competition.

In the end the President will be the one to promulgate the law and thus endorse the majority faction, or not and send it for re-examination of the Parliament and thus endorse the existence of petroleum security stocks.

II. The Law on Ratification of the European Convention on suppression of authentication of legal acts issued by the diplomatic or consular institutions

ADEPT comment: Current integration processes, when the great majority of Europeans freely travel from one country to another based on the original acts issued by the national diplomatic and consular institutions, dictated the need to ratify the convention.

Also, the migration processes have been taken into account. For instance, besides the necessary official acts of the Republic of Moldova, legal (and illegal) immigrants from the Republic of Moldova also had to authenticate the documents required by the relevant legislation in their country of destination. Those procedures are not only expensive but also complicated and exhausting that is why Council of Europe Member States decided to simplify them.

The relevant Convention stipulates the obligation of member states to exempt from authentication the acts issued by diplomatic or consular institutions of the contracting state. Especially the Convention applies to official certificates containing references to the registration of a document or event on a certain date.

Noteworthy the Convention includes an interesting provision from the international law perspective, as it sets its supremacy over the provisions of any treaty, conventions or agreements regulating or which would regulate the authentication of a diplomat or consul signature, document signer function, and authenticated seal or stamp.

III. Law on the Ratification of the Agreement on the establishment of International Winery Organization (IWO)

ADEPT comment: The ratification was determined by the fact that since 1994 Moldova has been a member of the International Winery Office established in 1924 and active until 2001.

On April 3, 2001 General Assembly of the above Office adopted an Agreement on the establishment of the International Winery Organization. To confirm their membership and to adhere to the Agreement, each country has to ratify it.

Upon the examination of the law in Parliament, debates focussed not on the content of the agreement or mandate of the organization, but rather on who should pay the membership fees. As it was pointed during the Parliament session, membership fee would be paid out of the funds allotted for the winery industry support. It is not clear yet who would transfer money to the fund - the state or the entrepreneurs active in the field.

IV. Law on the Modification of the Law on Entrepreneur License

ADEPT comment: The modification completes the list of activities to be conducted based on a license with the following: general retail shop, bakery, bottled water, domestic products, and books retail shop, etc.

The respective law exempts beneficiaries from the obligation to purchase cash registers, to register as entrepreneur, and to pay taxes and fees. They would have to pay just the license fee.

Legislative acts adopted in the first (not final) reading

I. Law on completion of legal acts pertaining to direct taxation and customs fee payment

ADEPT comment: The law exempts the goods imported in the Republic of Moldova from the VAT tax and from the fee on the services of pre-dispatch inspection.

By adopting the law, the Government and Parliament intend to solve the problem of pre-dispatch inspection of goods imported in the Republic of Moldova, which triggered protests among the business community. As pre-dispatch inspection was one of the conditions imposed by international institutions, the Government cannot immediately annul the contract with SGS. On the other hand the business community claims that the inspection greatly affects the current economic situation and that no foreign credits or aid would improve it.

In an attempt to avoid the extremes the Government is looking for other solutions and sets forth a new draft law decreasing the final cost of the SGS services.

It remains to be seen what would be the reaction of the business community, which followed the example of the protest rallies on the National Assembly Square and set an ultimatum - annulment of the contract with SGS, otherwise the confrontations between authorities and business will continue.

II. Law on modification of the Penal Code and of the Code of Administrative Offence

ADEPT comment: The law provides administrative and penal liability for the deliberate delay (one or two months) in paying the salaries, pensions, scholarships, indemnities and other permanent payments. Subject to the law may be high-rank officials who deliberately do not pay the salaries or use the salary funds for other purposes.

Despite the skepticism of several deputies with regard to the new regulations, because there are no efficient mechanisms of punishment, parliament majority decided to operate the amendments. Noteworthy, the amendments were operated at the time of protest rallies organized by the trade unions. Trade unions set forth an ultimatum on the payment of arrears to the salaries and doubling the current salaries.

Parliament Activity Review 25-29 March, 2002

April 2, 2002

During the week, only one plenary session of the Parliament was held, which was probably the longest one in the history of the Parliament elected in the 2001 parliamentary elections. It took deputies 3 hours of legislative activity and about the same time for debating on the political situation, namely Parliament Appeal to the Citizens of the Country with regard to the Great National Assembly. After long debates, breaks and "linguistic and political" editing, to which participated all the deputies willing to express their point of view, the Parliament unanimously passed the said Appeal calling citizens of the country to refrain from unauthorized protest rallies.

As for Parliament legislative activity, it was more productive, although few final decisions were passed.

Legislative acts adopted in the final reading

Law on modification and completion of the Law on Joint Stock Companies

ADEPT comment: The relevant law was adopted by Parliament at the beginning of winter session and included new provisions on:

- Status of preference share;
- Annulment of company's bylaw provisions if they run counter to the legislation;
- Modifying inventory value of the company patrimony;
- Modifying the amount of the registered capital;
- Procedure of conducting shareholders' meeting, agenda, competence of the governing bodies, etc.

The President of the Republic of Moldova sent back the law for Parliament reexamination, pointing to:

- The need to protect the rights of simple share holders;
- Enforcement of the company bylaws;
- The need to preserve the procedure of adopting the decision to increase the registered capital, etc by 3/4 of the votes.

During the final reading the Parliament took into account all the President's objections and recommendations.

Legal acts adopted in the first (not-final) reading

I. Draft law on modification and completion of the Ground Code

ADEPT comment: The examination of the draft law was accompanied by hot debated in Parliament, as the parliamentary opposition claims that the amendments mean a forceful return to collective farms, whereas the majority faction insists on the amendments as a measure to stop the agriculture decline and land fund ruining. Even earlier, when the draft was developed representatives of the international funding organizations expressed their concern with regard to the inconsistency of the provisions with the market economy principles and free enterprise. Furthermore, at the end of 2001 IMF released a statement saying that the adoption of the draft may hinder resuming foreign financial assistance to Moldova. Thus, the Government had to negotiate and coordinate with IMF the content of the draft law.

In brief, the amendments refer to:

- State registration of the plots and their ownership;
- Regulation of the status of lands in the religious institutions property;
- Farming lease;
- Procedure of concluding, registering and annulling before the term of the farming lease contract;
- Unification of farming plots in view of joint farming, via exchange or by the authority of the local public administration.

Unification of the plots requires a set of legal and technical measures so as to optimize the size and location of plots. Those were the provisions, which raised the opposition criticism. According to them, the amendments will violate the rights of plot holders and will force them via legal and administrative measures to unify the plots. At the same time, the authors of the draft law claim that the criticism is groundless as the amendments stipulate the right of the plot holder to refuse at any time the unification of plots, even if the unification procedures had already started.

II. Draft law on modification and completion of the Law on Constitutional Court

ADEPT comment: The draft provides a new more efficient mechanism of enforcing Constitutional Court ruling, as well as new provisions on:

- Jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court acts, binding on the entire soil of the country for all the relevant subjects;
- Obligation of the state institutions to execute the Constitutional Court rulings;
- Liability for the failure to execute Constitutional Court acts.

The issue of legal and natural entities' liability for the failure to execute the Constitutional Court rulings was largely debated in Parliament. Though several key factors were not taken into account:

- a. Liability of the legal entities is not stipulated in the Republic of Moldova law.
- b. It is unclear how the Parliament, Government or President may be held liable, if they are legal entities bearing exclusively a political responsibility and may neither be held responsible nor obliged to pass an act even for the sake of enforcing a ruling issued by a Constitutional Court.
- c.

During the debates, the Deputy Speaker stated that even the Constitutional Court, formed of 6 judges, may be sometimes wrong in its rulings, given the fact that the Parliament, composed of 101 deputies, may be mistaken sometimes, not to speak about 6 people. This statement together with the recommendation to establish a procedure of overcoming the definite, absolute and binding character of the Constitutional Court rulings has already been largely commented on in press. Even the Chair of the Constitutional Court expressed his disapproval and stated that CC ruling should be binding.

Noteworthy, several things happened as a result of the debates:

- a. A deputy questioned the competence of the 6 judges of the Constitutional Court. The court previously established a penalty for a similar deed to the Chair of the Republic of Moldova Bar Association;
- b. The same deputy decided firstly to publicly express his opinion and later on order a thorough examination of the possibilities to operate modifications to the legislation. Although entitled to legislative initiative a deputy may proffer a draft law for the revision of the Constitution and of the procedure of overseeing the constitutionality of the legislative acts, only upon the positive notice of the Constitutional Court;
- c. On the other hand, the Chairman of the Constitutional Court, who might take part in the examination of the draft law on the Constitution revision, already stated that he considers the current mechanism should be preserved. Upon the examination of the draft he would definitely vote against it. The chances of Deputy Speaker are very slim considering that as a rule the Chair of the session (usually the Chair of the Constitutional Court) is entitled to "two votes" upon parity of votes (under Article 66 paragraph (5) of the Code of Constitutional Jurisdiction), despite the fact that the Court has previously ruled that nobody is entitled to 2 votes and even annulled the decisive vote of the Parliament Speaker.

Deputy Speaker's words might have a political connotation as well. The opposition (after receiving positive notice to their appeals on the constitutionality of legislative acts passed by the incumbent governing) stated that the Constitutional Court is "one of the very few institutions which preserved its independence", whereas certain international organizations expressed their "satisfaction with the CC rulings". Under those circumstances the intention to overcome the absolute character of the CC rulings may be interpreted as authorities' attempt to undermine the constitutional jurisdiction.

Further, above mentioned declarations show disrespect to the President's appeal calling all the state institutions and high rank officials to abide the ruling of the Constitutional Court outlawing early local elections.

III. Draft law on the completion of the Fiscal Code

ADEPT comment: The relevant draft introduces new excises for the petroleum derivatives (diesel oil, oils, and kerosene, etc.). According to preliminary estimates, around 130,000 tones of such products are imported every year to the Republic of Moldova, whereas the payment of excises for their import will considerably increase the state budget.

On the other hand, the importers protest against those initiatives on the grounds that Ukraine and Transdnistria have recently lowered the taxes for the import of petroleum and its derivatives, which could lead to an increased smuggling of those products into Moldova.

IV. Draft law on cooperative production society

ADEPT comment: The draft was developed to regulate the activity of the organized forms of productions. According to the draft, the cooperative production society is defined as "company set up by at least 10 natural entities to conduct a joint production activity, based on individual work of its members and joint capital". The draft includes provisions on:

- Principles of the cooperative production societies organization and functioning;
 - Cooperative society patrimony, rights and obligation of its members;
 - Establishment and registration;
 - Capital and participation shares;
 - Governing bodies;
 - Distribution of the net proceeds, social insurance;
 - Bookkeeping, audit and control;
 - Reorganization and liquidation;
 - Union of cooperative production societies, etc.
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V. Law on the recovery measures of the zootechnic companies

ADEPT comment: The draft provides freezing for a five year period the debts of the zootechnic enterprises (failure to pay back credits for the fodder) and sanctions calculated for the failure to make timely payments to the state budget. It also provides exempting the zootechnic enterprises from all the payments to the state budget. Several deputies pointed that the provisions only recommend local public administration and businessmen to annul and spread out the debts of the said companies and are not binding, therefore they may not be inserted in the law.

VI. The Parliament continued to examine the Civil Code and adopted the Penal Code in the second reading. Also in the first reading were adopted:

- Draft law on the modification and completion of the Law on Juridical Expertise;
- Draft law on the modification of the laws regulating free enterprise zones;
- Draft law on the modification of the Law on the State Budget for 2002.